

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 43.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY MARCH, 10, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 223. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

ALBERT TORRENCE,

HAVING associated himself with Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of Horton, Hutton & Co. in Fayetteville, and A. Torrence & Co. in Salisbury. A Torrence & Co. are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which they offer low for cash. Also, a large assortment of

Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts.

A. TORRENCE.

January 12, 1829.—17*

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having associated himself as a partner in trade with Messrs. Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, his business, in future, will be conducted under the firm of

A. TORRENCE & CO.

in Salisbury, and in Fayetteville, under the firm of HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

A. TORRENCE.

January, 12, 1829.—16.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828. Philip Swortlander vs. William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate Testimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—ORDERED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to notify defendant that complainant will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmond Etchison, *de bene esse*, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAML. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

Sm t41.

Wilkesboro' Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesboro' is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

Notice,

THAT we, Peter Newton and Edward McGrath, have entered into co-partnership in the Mechanical Business of Plastering, Brick-laying, Painting, &c.

December 15, 1828.—12tf.

To Watch Makers.

A COMPLETE set of Watch and Clock Makers Tools, attached to which is an excellent Engine, can be purchased at a reduced price, by the person who may wish to purchase calling on the subscriber.

WM. GAY.

3123r.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. Thos. Dickson, and adjoining the store of Mr. D. Cress, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him, with neatness, fidelity and despatch, and on terms to correspond with the pressure of the times; and as he has no apprentices in his employ, his customers may be assured of having their work well done. He has just received the latest fashions from the North, and has made arrangements to receive them regularly, and also the London fashions, by way of Philadelphia; so that he will be able to cut and make garments in the most fashionable style and will warrant them to fit well.

The subscriber is also agent of Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia; and will teach his patent system of cutting to any one desirous of learning it.

All kinds of CUTTING will be done on the shortest notice. BENJAMIN FRALEY. Salisbury, Feb. 10, 1829.—41223.

FIFTY Dollars Reward.

STOP THE HORSE THIEF!—Stolen from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, about two miles and a half from Salisbury, a BAY HORSE, 8 years old, 16 hands high, with a white ring round his left hind leg, as if a string had been tied round it; he was also shaven very much on each side in consequence of the saddle pad being worn out by the girth. The horse was stolen by a man named CHRISTOPHER EAWIN, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stutters considerably, and wore away a brown surtout coat, linsey pantaloons and boots. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the thief, and recovering the horse so that I get him again. JOSEPH WEBB. Rowan county, Feb. 20, 1829.—40

Valuable Sale.

THE subscriber as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nicholas Filhowar, dec. will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 18th of March ensuing, the following valuable property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:—

Horses, Stock of all kinds, One Road Wagon, One Gig and Harness, One Still with Vessels;

some Cotton, in bales; about 15 barrels of Flour; 300 bushels of Oats; a large quantity of Leather, of all sorts; about 100 gallons of old Brandy; and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Twelve months credit will be given, purchasers giving bonds and approved security. ADAM FILHOWAR, Executor.

February 17, 1829.—3123r

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Filhowar, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle all book accounts, either by payment or note; and all indebted by note, of more than one year's standing, will come forward and renew them, if they expect further indulgence.

A. FILHOWAR, Executor.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE



ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the first August. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires, eight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Æronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS. } Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

[401t, Aug.]

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—69f.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

A very remarkable occurrence has formed the subject of general conversation, and has excited great interest amongst the social parties of this city; but we deem it prudent at present to forbear giving the name of the town or the address of the parties. The circumstances are as follows:—

A commercial gentleman having, in the course of one of his journeys, arrived at the town alluded to, was out from his inn later than usual. Our hero, during a saunter in one of the principal streets, was met by a lady, whose genteel appearance roused his curiosity and commanded his admiration. That she was not a courtesan was evident to him; but yet she hesitated as she passed him, and appeared to be in quest of an unknown friend. He stopped—conversation ensued; but suspicious as the hour and circumstances might appear, her virtue was not to be doubted, nor could her superior deportment and education be disguised. She was in apparent haste, but engaged to meet him again the following evening. The first interview was consequently short, but delightful, for the commercial gentleman already began to dream of having gained the heart of an heiress; and as he anticipated a commission in the army, or a cure of souls, as the final result of this romantic adventure, he now and then felt it extremely irksome that he should ever have had to associate with travellers, whose lives are ignobly spent in procuring paltry orders in trade, and whose only object is to realise profit for, perhaps, low and avaricious employers.

In the midst of this diversified reverie, our hero, prompted by curiosity and influenced by caution, turned and followed at a distance the fair lady who had exhibited so much condescension and partiality towards him. His object was to convince himself of the fact, that she was no common personage. He soon saw her ascend a lofty flight of steps which formed the entrance to a stately mansion. She did not knock at the door, but with the authority of its owner, she opened it with a key, and glided in like the fairy vision of an enchanted tower. He drew near with cautious steps—he copied the number of the house—and he doubled the proudest of all his aspiring calculations.

On his return, the clock of a neighboring church struck twelve, and he thought he would look at his watch—when, lo! it was gone.—The fair owner of that noble mansion could never have taken it as a token of remembrance. There was death to all his prospects in the very idea. To return again, and knock at the door was impossible. His only alternative was to go to his inn, to retire, and wait the second interview. He did repair to the inn—he did retire—his dreams were still of gold—but alas! they were relative to the loss of his gold watch, gold chain, gold seals.

The following day, he consulted a friend, who advised him to forsake his foolish anticipations of a second interview as arranged, and to lose no time in going with a police-officer to the mansion of the lady. He took this advice, and they were introduced into a large and most elegant room. The lady of the house soon appeared, but she was not the desired fair one. Her female servants were all summoned up, but the midnight wanderer was not amongst them. Inquiry was then made if there was no other resident female there. The reply was that there was but one more; and she being the governess, was with the children; and that her privacy should not be intruded upon by the rude interrogations of any such men as they were. The production of a search warrant, however, soon silenced all opposition, and the governess was introduced. She was fair as the morning, lovely in appearance as a summer evening, and bashful as a nun; but—alas! she was the suspected thief. Protestations of innocence, symptoms of fainting, &c. &c. ensued; but she was ordered to open her trunks, and to expose her drawers, and to display her long hidden secrets, to this man of brief authority.

To conclude, in one of those trunks was found, not only the lost watch, but also many other watches, several purses, &c. &c. the production of many a midnight ramble, which a horrible propen-

sity had prompted, and which had been taken when the respectable family with which she then was, were gone to peaceful repose.

The detection caused great distress to all around the thief. She acknowledged that she had always held prostitution in the utmost abhorrence; but that she had a strong propensity to steal, and had picked many a pocket whilst forming engagements of second interviews which she never meant to confirm. In the midst of this career she trusted for escape to the respectability of her situation being above suspicion; and her discovery could then only be attributed to the credulity of her accuser.

The whole affair, however, was made up to save the feelings of the family. She was discharged from their employment, and we tell the story as a warning to commercial gentlemen and to the public at large.—York Herald.

Lining the Psalm.—This custom originated in the scarcity of books, or perhaps in the want of ability to read. In many places it is still continued through the sanction of custom; and in not a few, it is occasionally resorted to in evening meetings, to save the trouble of carrying books. But, evidently, it is one of those abuses which ought no longer to be tolerated, under any circumstances. It is but offering the lame, the blind and the torn, in sacrifice. To say nothing of the time spent in "vain speculations"—nothing of the confusion of sense and meaning, or the destruction of sentiment, which takes place, both in the poetry and the tune; the single circumstance that the mind of the singer is continually upon the stretch to retain the words in memory, instead of being at full leisure to raise his thoughts and emotions to the great object of worship—should be sufficient forever to banish the practice from the churches. Our God is a God of order, and not of confusion; a God that will not be mocked. He will make no allowance for sloth, or negligence, or penuriousness. Those who worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.

We are aware that this custom has been perpetuated without much consideration; and that many of the pious have no suspicion of its real tendency. Nor are we ignorant of the further fact, that the latter are ever ready to excuse themselves in not removing abuses, with the plea that they are not judges of music. This plea, especially in the present instance, is entirely nugatory. If any one doubts, let him go into meetings where some traces of articulation are discernible among the performers, and the continual mistakes, and mumblings, and contradictions, that strike his ear, will soon cure him of his incredulity.

We could wish that this subject might be taken up in earnest—that it might at least be impartially examined, on Christian principles.—For the result of such an examination we can entertain no fears. Western Recorder.

Rice Jelly.—This is one of the most nourishing preparations of rice, particularly for valetudinarians or convalescents. It is thus made.—Boil a quarter of a pound of rice flour, with half a pound of loaf sugar in a quart of water, till the whole becomes one glutinous mass; then strain off the jelly and let it stand to cool. A little of this salutary food eaten at a time will be found very beneficial to those of a weakly and infirm constitution.

Our character abroad.—A German editor, it is said, has informed his readers, that morals were at so low an ebb in the U. States, that the two basest men in the republic were candidates for the presidency.

[The German Editor must have read the American newspapers upon both sides of the question, and believed all that he read.]

A hearty old man.—There is, at this time living, upon the Pocket Creek in Moore county, an old man named Duncan Campbell, who was sixteen years of age at the battle of Culloden, and of course is now 99 years old. He retains his faculties in an astonishing degree. He can cut, split rails, maul and grub, equal to most young men in the country. One day last week, he grubbed 10 rods of rough new ground for his day's work. N. C. Journal.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

Extract of letters to the Editor of the U. S. Gazette, dated Washington, Feb. 13.

"The arrival of Gen. Jackson has set speculation again in motion. It is known that the applications to him for office, are in the proportion of about a thousand to one, to his ability to satisfy them. The political lottery has as many blanks to a prize as any scheme of combination and permutation, which was ever issued from those fountains of delusion and misery, the lottery offices of — street. The post office has been filled with letters addressed to the General, and I have heard it stated that he has had, or may have, a postage bill, before he obtains the privilege which belongs to the office of President, which will be a deduction of ten per cent. from his first year's salary. A bevy of Editors waited on the General yesterday. With the exception of Major Noah, who bears with him a goodly roundness of figure, and a rubicund countenance, which bids defiance to care of every character, the editorial representatives in this city, are of Pharaoh's lean kind. It would seem as if the half starved, the halt and the dyspeptic had been gathered from all the lanes of life, in order to devour the public banquet, which is to be administered. They are hungry, and must be satisfied. But the editors are, by no means, the most troublesome guests to the General. We have committees, here, as I understand, representing the Jackson party in the principal cities. They are delegated to represent the feelings of their party on the appointments which the General is expected to make; and how they will succeed, it is, at present, difficult to tell. The General was out early this morning, having left Gadsby's at about 7 o'clock, to pay a visit to Mr. Mitchell of Tennessee, who has been for some time confined to his room by indisposition.

There was considerable excitement in the House to-day. In some remarks which were made by Mr. J. C. Wright, a day or two ago, on Mr. A. Smyth's amendment to the constitution, he alluded to a "confidential" letter which had been circulated through the house, with a view to induce members to vote for the proposition making the President ineligible for a second term. To-day Mr. Wright, in reference to this letter, informed the House, that he had the original draft of the letter upon his table; and, without giving his own opinion as to the writer, he invited the members generally to peruse it, and to form their own judgment. There was immediately a very considerable gathering of the members round the table of Mr. Wright, to examine the draft, but Mr. A. Smyth himself, who seems to be implicated by a sort of general consent, did not move from his seat. The letter recommends gentlemen who desire to promote the interest of any favourite candidate, to vote for the proposition because it would double the chances of success.

There is a rumor in circulation that the delegation from South-Carolina, will keep themselves clear from office. The reason assigned is, that they cannot accept office, without receiving from Gen. Jackson a pledge that he will exert himself to procure a modification of the tariff. They do not desire to force him into such a course, but prefer to have him act as his own judgment may dictate, and at the same time to show the disinterestedness of the feelings which have induced them to vote for his election. This is a respect which I think entitles them to some credit.

"There is a report in currency to-day, which, without vouching for its entire accuracy, I send to you. It is that the gentleman who called on Gen. Jackson on Thursday, took occasion to make inquiry upon a point respecting which there has been much doubt and discussion. The conversation, as I am told, commenced with an inquiry on the part of the visitor, whether Gen. Jackson intended to act on the principles, in relation to the federal and democratic distinctions, which he had laid down in his letter to Mr. Monroe, recommending Col. Drayton to the department of war. His reply is said to have been that he still retains those opinions, and that he intends to act upon them.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Feb. 16, 1829.

Sir—Although Gen. Jackson has been several days in the city, he has not yet called on the President, which has excited some astonishment, especially after the people every where have been so loudly called upon by the Jackson party, "to respect the office of President;" and to refrain from any thing which can be construed into disrespect for the General. Rumour assigns reasons for this discourtesy on the part of Gen. Jackson, which I am not inclined to repeat, unless better assured of their accuracy, from

which you will infer, that they are not such as reflect any credit on the General. It is very true, that he is said to have made some very magnanimous declarations recently. Among other on dits, it is whispered, that a federalist from the East—respectable, but not known in political life, called on him and in conversation, distinctly asked of the General, if he still retained the opinion he had expressed in his letter to Mr. Monroe, that all party distinctions ought to be abolished—To which, it is said, that he made reply, that such were his present opinions, and that he intended to act upon them; and that he intended to make no distinction between those who had opposed and those who had favored, his election. All this sounds remarkably well, but when this language is contrasted with his discourtesy to Mr. Adams, and with the course which is now pursued by the Senate, acting immediately under his eye, and doubtless with his privity and consent, I fear that there is not much truth in this report. I merely put the statements before you, and you are fully as competent to judge of their accuracy, as I am. It is certain, however, that credit is given to both the rumours, opposite as they are—and inconsistent as they make the General appear. The General is surrounded by a circle, composed of citizens of this district, who some time ago constituted themselves a Central Committee, to secure his election, and who have now put him in leading strings, and take it by turns to exhibit him to such persons as choose to call. How long he will submit to these leaders and keepers, may perplex conjecture a little, but the best opinions limit their rule over him, to the day after the inauguration.

We had a scene in the House of Representatives on Saturday. You are by this time aware, that in the progress of the debate on Mr. A. Smyth's resolution to amend the Constitution, certain anonymous letters have been received by members of the House, marked "confidential," and all intended to obtain votes for the project of Mr. Smyth. Mr. J. C. Wright exposed these letters, and exhibited two of the originals on his table, inviting members to peruse them, and to identify the hand writing. He declined charging any member of the House with the production of them—but said, that their style very much reminded him of a certain proclamation issued during the late war. At the word "proclamation," up sprang Mr. Smyth, with his eyes starting, his hair on end, and his cheeks bloodless, and exclaimed—"Is it in order, Mr. Speaker?" "What?" asked the Speaker. "To read a proclamation, issued during the late war?" replied Mr. Smyth. "I must hear it, before I can decide," rejoined the Chair. Mr. Wright then continued to parody, sentence by sentence, the proclamation of Mr. Smyth, issued on the Niagara Frontier, while the poor old man sat trembling with agitation and anger. When the hour had expired, Mr. Wright had not finished his remarks, but Mr. Smyth prayed the House to reflect on the situation in which he was placed, and to suspend the rule which limits the consideration of resolutions to one hour, in order that he might have an opportunity to reply. The House, however, cruelly refused to comply with his request. Gen. Smyth is considered to be the author of the anonymous letters. *Chas. Courier.*

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 23.

The House of Representatives have determined to take a recess to-day from 2 to 5 o'clock, in order to have an evening session. The first object of this evening session is to act upon the three following bills:—A bill for the relief of surviving widows of certain officers and privates of the Army of the Revolution:—A bill for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers:—And a bill to amend the act to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, an appropriation of \$3,500 was on Saturday introduced into the bill making appropriations for the erection of certain forts, barracks, &c. for the repair of the Marine Barracks in this city. The motion was agreed to without opposition. Mr. Mercer stated that he was present at the commencement of the fire which broke out at the Barracks during the storm of Friday, and continued there until its termination. All that was consumable was consumed. The walls alone were left standing, and the sum required was about sufficient to repair the injury which had been sustained.

A bill to provide for taking the fifth census was acted on in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on Saturday, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. In the general appropriation bill, the sum of \$30,000 dollars is appropriated for the expenses of taking this census. The enumeration under this census is to commence on the first day of July next, to be completed in five calendar months; and the returns are to be made to the Secretary of State, on or before the first day of February, 1830. It is proposed by the last section

of the bill that the whole of the representative number shall be divided by 230, which, it is conjectured, will leave about 220 members of the House.

In another part of our paper will be found a portion of the reply of the Secretary of the Navy to the call made upon him by the resolution of Col. Hayne, on the subject of the Southern expedition. It will be recollected that in the remarks which he made on the passage of his resolution, Col. Hayne stated, as the result of his own calculations, that instead of 50,000 dollars, there would be imposed upon the people a tax of about a half million, for the purposes of this expedition. The reply of the Secretary puts this matter in its true light; showing that the items in Col. Hayne's calculation are such as must be incurred, whether the expedition sails or not. The vessels of war must be repaired, fitted out and victualled; they must be manned and sent on cruises; and the only extra expense to the country from the expedition, would be the purchase of a receiving vessel or two, the payment of a scientific corps, and a little extraordinary care in providing accommodations for a longer and more arduous voyage. These extra costs will be covered by the appropriation of 50,000 dollars, inserted in the bill which has passed the House, and now lies on the table of the Senate.

Only a few days of the session remain, and from the course of the Senate, it is to be feared that very little, if any, public business of importance will be transacted. Six or eight appropriation bills will be sent from the House to-day, and unless a little more time shall be devoted to legislation, and a little less to debates in clove, we are not without apprehensions that even some of these vital measures may be lost. We have still greater fears for the fate of a bill, the passage of which is somewhat less important, yet important enough to have excited great interest, and universal expression in its favor, throughout the country.

[From the New York American.]

Respect to Official Station.—It is stated in the Democratic Press—we know not upon what authority, that General Jackson has not, since his arrival at Washington, paid the usual and ordinary compliment of a visit to the President of the United States—and, it is added, that this mark of disrespect to the highest station known to the republic, is the result of a caucus of the personal friends of the President elect, who dissuaded him from such a step. We repeat, that we know not upon what authority this report is circulated, and are most unwilling to believe it true—for what does it argue? Plainly a want of proper consideration for the dignity and privileges of that office, which he himself is about to fill—an office representing the Sovereignty of twelve millions of freemen—and entitled, therefore, one would suppose, without peradventure, to the especial homage of one whom those freemen have so recently designated as their future representative. In this view of the subject we lay aside all considerations that may be supposed personal, to the two individuals; all recollection—which, however, Gen. Jackson should not lay aside—of the timely and efficient friendship manifested for him in times past, by Mr. Adams—all reference to the courtesy practised among gentlemen—and look at it merely in the light of a slight offered to the sovereignty of the people.

In the midst of a most violent invective against the Clergy of the Established Church in England, Grattan introduced the characters of Bishop Newcombe and the Protestant Primate, in the following eloquent manner. He paused in a description of episcopal pride and extortion:—"I speak of many, not of all; for there are among them some whom I love, and some whom I revere. Such is one whom, I do not name, because he is present; mild, learned, pious, and benevolent; a follower of the gospel, and a friend to man. Such is another, whom I may name because he is not present. He has the first dignity in the land, and holds it by the strongest claim, by the claim of his virtue. I see every where hospitals that he has founded, villages that he has built, a country that he has civilized; as to the man, I know him not, or know him as we know superior beings, only by his works."

An extract of a letter from Washington, published in Noah's Enquirer, says there are twenty-six Editors on a visit to Washington, to wait upon the new President, and the arrival of Major Noah makes the 27th. The Major himself, in a letter of his own proclaims with no little exultation, that those Editors who toiled hard and kept the faith (as he did) will be rewarded for their pains, and not, as some have predicted be ungratefully turned out upon the commons to starve because their services are no longer necessary. What a disinterested patriot!

More Trouble in Canada.—Says a York, U. C. date of Jan. 25th—"An animated discussion took place on Thursday last, upon an address to his excellency to remit the sentence passed upon the editor of the Canadian Freeman [imprisonment for an alleged libel.] The address was ably supported by Messrs. Rolph, Dalton, James Wilson, Macleth, Perry, Blacklock, Fothergill, Kilburn, Peterson, Ketchum, Woodruff, Baldwin, Wilkinson, Radenhurst, and Lefferty; and opposed by Messrs. M'Clean, Sampson, and Bethune. The address was carried by a majority of 34.

His excellency, having informed the house that he would not comply with its request, a resolution was proposed and unanimously carried, to suspend all proceedings until the answer was taken into consideration.

The Montreal Gazette of Feb. 5th, says, "The reply of his excellency was taken into consideration on the 26th ult. when the following resolutions were passed.

"On motion of Mr. John Rolph—Resolved, That the House does not doubt the sincerity of the anxious wish avowed by his excellency in his message to render service to the Province by concurring with the Legislature in every thing that can promote peace, prosperity and happiness, but the imputation which this House apprehends to be conveyed by his excellency's message, that they are not equally anxious and industrious for the same great ends, is neither justifiable by their conduct since His Excellency assumed the Government, nor is it what they had reason to expect and in future hope to receive in all communications from His Excellency to this branch of the Legislature. Yeas 24, Nays 19.

Resolved, That while this House does not doubt the disposition of His Excellency properly to extend mercy, to those who supplicate it from the throne, they owe it to their own honour and dignity to declare that by their application for the extension of the Royal clemency towards Francis Collins, they have not merited the imputation which they apprehend to be conveyed in His Excellency's Message, that their request was inconsistent, with the due support of the laws and their duty to society. Yeas 24, Nays, 19.

[From the United States Gazette.]

We profess not to understand the politics of Upper Canada—but sufficient is evident, from the papers, to show that a state of excitement exists in that province that must be any thing but agreeable to the government. The opposition to the royal officers is decided, and increases continually; and no opportunity is lost to place in the most unfavorable light the conduct of the governor and his party.

Some time since a man named Collins was sentenced to imprisonment for a libel. This was under the government of Sir Peregrine Maitland, who has been succeeded by Sir John Colborne; and petitions have been sent to the latter for the pardon and liberation of Collins—but without effect. This offended the people; and we find in a ministerial paper the following account of their proceedings:

"During the night of Thursday last, some monsters—the very dregs of society they must have been—suspended an effigy from a tree, we believe in the town of Hamilton, to which effigy a label was attached, having upon it, in well written characters, the following words:

"Retribution.—Francis Collins avenged! Executed at Hamilton, on Thursday, the 29th of January, 1829, Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. His body is left for dissection by the negroes of the place. So perish all upholders of 'British feeling.'"

"N. B. Sir Peregrine Maitland having absconded, poor Sir John had to suffer."

"Sir John Colborne is comparatively a stranger in the Province. He has taken no part in the political bickerings which agitate the country; and so far as he has yet gone, his every act evinces a sincere desire to act impartially and correctly."

The same paper adds, by way of establishing the character of the opposition:

"A gang is now organizing for the purpose of liberating Francis Collins from York jail, by force, if the governor does not liberate him upon the expected second application of the house for that purpose. The head of the gang is to take down 'fifteen resolute fellows,' from this district, who are to meet a similar number from other districts."

These are not the only symptoms of opposition we notice. A continual display of salaries, enquiries into the motives, a careful exhibit of whatever may attach odium to the government in the estimation of the people, are the theme and business of the opposition papers; and it is scarcely possible that such a state of things can long exist. It certainly leads to open hostility.

A True Heroine.—A Lady vs. The Pioneer Line of Stages.—A curious incident occurred in this village a few days since. A lady travelling from the West to Albany,

either from design or mistake, took passage in the "Pioneer," noted particularly for its religious character. Having travelled an only passenger as far as this place, she became tired of the Line, and particularly so of a solitary ride, in severe cold weather, as it then was, and determined on taking the "Telegraph," for Albany, a stage of the Old Line. She accordingly made known her wishes at the public house where she stopped, and was informed she should be gratified by a passage in the Stage of her own choice. She paid her fare through to Albany, and charged the agent to whom she paid it, not to deceive her and put her on board the "Pioneer" again; for she would not ride in it; and if she was deceived she would certainly return and prosecute the man who deceived her. She was told she need fear no deception. Accordingly when the stage was ready in the morning, a call was made for "Telegraph passengers," and she got herself ready and took a seat in the stage; not, however, till she had made an effort to see the name of the line upon the door of the coach, lest she should be deceived, and was laughed at for her incredulity in doubting the word of the agent, that it was certainly the "Telegraph." She was not permitted to see the name; and the stage drove on, she being the only passenger. After travelling a few miles, the stage made a halt at a public house; and having alighted from the coach, she found she had been deceived, and was aboard the "Pioneer."—She then ordered her baggage taken off, hired her passage back to Utica, and verified her word by prosecution for deception and imposition; and by a verdict of an impartial jury, recovered sixteen dollars damages.

Utica paper.

Signature to petitions.—It has of late become a sort of by-word that signatures may be obtained for any thing. Not long since a license, it is said, was procured in a certain great city, for a woman to sell drams. On examination it turned out that she kept a house of doubtful reputation and that her petition was signed by six professors of religion. So in a late memorial in relation to the first ward election, it is stated that it far exceeded that of the legal and qualified voters of the ward." Now on reference to the returns in the clerk's office, and which were open to the signers of this memorial, it appears that the actual known number, instead of being more than twenty, three hundred, was less than twenty hundred and seventy. And yet among the signatures to this memorial are the names of some most respectable citizens. We might instance, under the same head, the recent petitions to congress in regard to the mails, and again that against the sales at auction, which having covered the floor of the hall of congress, Mr. Johnson who presented it was obliged to step for want of room to hold it. Does not every body see that this business of procuring interminable petitions for men or measures is no better than a mere farce, that they ought not to have any weight attached to them, as in truth they have not? *N. Y. Evening Post.*

Attempt at Piracy.—The schooner Chance, of Newbern, N. C. Captain French, sailed from St. Pierre, (Martinique), on the 19th January, (ult.) bound to Salt Key. On the evening of her departure, was boarded by a small schooner hailing from Bermuda from which she took on board three passengers for Salt Key. Captain F's suspicions were soon awakened with regard to the character of his passengers, by their inquiries made among the crew as to his outward cargo, and how much money was on board. He observed that each of them carried a pocket handkerchief in each of their pantaloons' pockets, and in seating themselves at tea, he fortunately discovered that these handkerchiefs covered pistols. He made some excuse to go on deck, and immediately called the crew aft, and guarded the companion way; after which, he forewarned the passengers against coming on deck at the peril of their lives. One of them, however, forced himself on deck, when Captain F. gave him a blow on the head with the pump-break, of which he died in a few hours. The rest remained below; the companion was secured, and the vessel being to leeward of Gaudaloupe, commenced beating up for Basseterre. On arriving off the roadstead, on the night of the 21st, F. communicated his situation to the authorities on shore, who immediately sent off assistance and worked the vessel in. The passengers were committed for trial, and Capt. F. was detained to give evidence.

New Method of making Glass.—It is a little singular that we are indebted to some of the most trivial circumstances in life, for inventions of the greatest importance and value. Newton was indebted to the fall of an apple for his theory of gravity, and George to a dream for his celebrated mode of producing superior shot.

An occurrence, perhaps, equally fortuitous, has happened in this city within a few weeks. Mr. Abraham Collins was warming some ointment one evening, and his servant accidentally threw some sand upon the fire, part of it fell into the vessel containing the unction, and when Mr. C. went to make use of it, he found that the

medical properties had disappeared, and that by the amalgamation of the two substances, combined with caloric, glass had been formed, precisely as if produced by a crucible. The thoughts of Mr. C. having been directed to the circumstance, he went through a series of experiments, and has at length, after considerable labor, ingenuity and expense, succeeded in producing glass of a very superior quality. We were yesterday enabled to view the specimens which have already been manufactured, and are certainly disposed to admit its excellence, as clear, free from spots, and of peculiar brightness.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

Hones.—It will no doubt be recollected by our readers, that Professor Olmsted mentioned in his Geological Reports of this State, that a Slate, which he termed the *Novaculite*, is found in the greater abundance in various parts of the State formation, in Orange, Chatham, Randolph, and other counties. The Southern Review (a well conducted Work recently established in Charleston) in an able Review of these Reports, corroborates the fact of the superior excellence of these Hones, by stating, that an old friend of the Reviewers, an Engraver, who has for many years been engaged in the use of tools, and who is particularly exact and careful of his instruments, has often assured them, that the very best Hone he ever used or saw, came from this State, and was given to him by a stranger passing through Charleston. Yet so little has the attention of our Southrons been directed to such objects, it was never in his power to learn where this Hone had been quarried, nor in what direction he could apply for information. Whilst Charleston has been supplied with coarse and inferior Hones from Canada, New-York, Vermont and Connecticut, the very existence of these Quarries in our State, was, until the publication of Mr. Olmsted's Reports, considered problematical, and it has never yet been possible to obtain in the city of Charleston, a fragment of this Slate for a Mineralogical Specimen! We have no doubt it would prove a profitable business to any one who would undertake to prepare these valuable Hones for market. *Register.*

At the recent meeting of the South-Carolina conference of Methodist Ministers, 20 preachers were admitted on trial, 5 were re-admitted, 9 superannuated, and 4 located. The increase of members during the year, was 6,271. Part of this State being included in the bounds of the Conference, provision was made for several stations as follows: *Fayetteville, B. L. Hoskins; Wilmington, Noah Lantry; Bladen, C. F. Spraggins; Brunswick, A. McPherson, J. Hitchener; Lincoln, Hartwell Spain; Montgomery, John Kelly, G. W. Davis; York, J. M. Brady; Rutherford, W. T. Smith, G. A. Chappell; Morganton, Kenneth Murchison.*

The next Conference is to be held at Columbia, beginning on the 27th of January, 1830.

To make Tea economically.—Put into the teapot sufficient of the ingredients to make one cup. After pouring out a second cup, fill up with water. In this way two cups may be gained clear—ay of clear water!

We copy the following anecdote from the Boston Evening Bulletin. It is to the very life.

The Attorney General, now nearly eighty years of age, and said to be more competent to the discharge of the arduous duties of his highly honorable station, than almost any practitioner at the bar, on account of his great learning and experience, as well as a remarkable retention of mental power, was managing a case in behalf of the Commonwealth in Middlesex county, where a man was indicted for gouging out the eyes of a girl, because she had made oath that he was the father of her illegitimate child. Her brother, an intelligent lad of nine years of age, was on the stand, as a government witness; and his relation of the facts which he saw, produced an electrical effect on the whole audience. The girl was also present in total blindness, and every circumstance attending the investigation of this horrible barbarity, was highly exciting. The boy stated the preliminary circumstances, and then said, "I was cutting bean poles round the barn, and my sister was milking; I heard her scream, and then I ran with a pole in my hand, as I came up, I saw that he had pulled her over backwards then he looked over his shoulders to see who was coming, and I struck him with the pole, and broke his jaw."—"Why did you not repeat the blow?" exclaimed the Attorney General, carried away by the tremendous interest—"why did you not repeat the blow, and knock his d—d brains out?"—"Mr. Attorney," said the Judge, "you well know, that profanity in court is a high offence, punishable with imprisonment, but in consequence of the unusual excitement of the cause, it will in this instance, be overlooked." *Northern paper.*

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1829.

The government is now administered by new hands. The people have been led to expect great benefit from a change of rulers—a repeal of the Tariff, that abomination of the land,—good prices for their produce, good times, indeed, more blessings than we have leisure to enumerate: we shall shortly see whether their anticipations will be realized, or whether the times will continue pretty much as they have been, until they are changed, not by this or that Administration, but by the industry and economy of the people.

THE NEW CABINET.

Various rumours are afloat concerning the arrangement of the new Cabinet. The latest one, which is considered by some of the editors near the scene of action as entitled to credit, arranges the Cabinet as follows:—

State Department,	-	Van Buren,
Treasury,	-	Ingham,
War,	-	Eaton,
Navy,	-	Branch,
Att'y General,	-	Berrien.

The present incumbent is to remain at the head of the Post-Office Department.

We give the above as we received it; but we cannot yet believe that Gen. Jackson will select such a cabinet. With the exception of Van Buren and Berrien, they are men of scarcely third-rate ability; and to us it seems entirely out of the question that Jackson could ever, even for a moment, have thought of, much less determined upon, calling them into his cabinet. A few days, however, will dispel all doubts; and we shall soon witness the galaxy of talents, which is to render the new Administration one of unexampled splendor.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR:

In your last paper, dated March 5d, appears a communication signed Titus, demanding in an imperious tone, of the author of another essay published a week before, to answer a long string of impertinent questions, crowded so thick together, that the first is smothered by the succeeding, and seems at last to cry for help, as it appears again, with a little variation, at the end of the string: some of which questions he answers himself, taking care that they are given in his favour, giving the weight of his own *ipse dixit* in support of his opinion, and then triumphantly says it is conclusive.

Without taking the trouble to show that One of the People and Titus are one and the same person,—which is too plain to need proof,—I proceed to answer some of the questions. The first one visible in this passquinade, reads, "How does the Bill discussed in the Legislature, propose to impair the obligation of contracts?" I answer, that it proposes a delay of payment to the Bank debtors, or in other words, that the Bank shall not collect the money due to it until its customers shall find a convenient time to pay; and this was solemnly adjudged in the Supreme Court of the State, about the year 1811, when it was resolved by that tribunal that a delay of payment enacted by the Legislature, did impair the obligation of contracts, and therefore they declared that enactment void; and were supported in that declaration by a rule of the common law, which says that a delay of justice is equal to a denial of justice. This question being thus fully answered, establishes the proposition that the Legislature could do nothing with the Banks, without violating the constitution.

On a further perusal of the string of questions propounded by Titus, it appears that he demands proof positive of a corrupt contract between the Legislature and the State Bank. This is a strange requisition; and the questions are founded upon the assumed ground, that accusation amounts to full proof; which is nearly similar to the revolutionary principles adopted in France in the days of her sanguinary revolution, when it was customary to accuse and behead a man summarily & wait for a more convenient time to ascertain the fact of his guilt or innocence;—if he was found to be innocent, he had a martyr's fame; if found guilty upon an *ex parte* trial, then all was right, and blind justice was blindly administered.

Titus pledges his word to discover all extraordinary qualities, &c. Had he the gift to discover his own qualities, he perhaps would not have manifested so great a willingness to display the quality of other persons, of whom he knows nothing; else why should he slip over the main arguments and propositions in the essay he so violently attacks, and take hold of the most frivolous circumstances, the mere inductions of the communication that has excited his spleen?

He has not shown the motives of his half of the Legislature, nor has he related any circumstance or other evidence to vindicate them from the charge of being indebted to the Bank; nor has he shown his credentials, of being appointed a judge of what was intended for wit, neither has he shown his right to judge and determine what is wit or otherwise; but it appears that he is extremely nettled by a representation, which, in the plenitude of his power, he has chosen to say is no wit at all.

The writer hereof offers his humble and hearty thanks to Titus for discovering a similarity between his remarks on the Bank question (as it has been named) and those of Mr. Gaston, uttered in the Legislature, because he had not the exquisite pleasure of attending the Legislature at the people's expense, nor of knowing what Mr. Gaston had said on the subject, until after his remarks were written; but was much gratified to find his opinions supported by such high authority—an honour that Titus never intended to give, if his essay represents his temper.

Had Titus, or One of the People, confined himself to the single Bill which he now quotes as his strong forte, his effusions, probably would have passed without notice; but his first communication took a wider range and spoke annihilation to the Banks, without the form of trial; and now, after pointing out his mode and form of proceeding, insists on its being carried into effect, *nolens volens*, although a ma-

jority of the Legislature, for whose opinions Titus claims great respect, have thought fit to reject the Bill. Suffer me to retort a few questions, by way of illustrating motives.

How narrow minded must the majority of the members of the Legislature have been, that they rejected a bill so perfectly correct and reasonable as the one discussed before them, as referred to by Titus? How many erroneous opinions are necessary to form one correct opinion? How many Legislative acts make a good law, under the process of amalgamation? Is not the existing law sufficient to protect all men from damage by usury? Are not the individuals oppressed by the Bank, capable of protecting themselves by that law? Or is it indeed necessary to pass an act of grace in their favour? If this latter question be answered affirmatively, by what means shall we account for or palliate the gross ignorance and negligence of all former Legislatures that have made enactments since the year 1810? And lastly, how many questions demanded by a party on one side, will insure a decision in its favour?

This being the last time that I intend requesting a place in the Journal upon this subject, and not wishing to banter bilingsgate with Titus, while he is in such high fever heat, allow me to sing, like the fabled Swan, my own requiem:

Now let us sing, long live the Bank,
And Titus long live he;
And the next time Titus mounts the Bank,
To cut a prank,
May we be there to see.

ANOTHER OF THE PEOPLE.

The Hon. JOHN H. BRYAN, representative in Congress from Newbern District, has, as we learn from a circular to his constituents, declined a re-election. We consider Mr. Bryan one of the most promising public men in the State, and we regret the necessity which compels him to retire to private life. We make a single extract from his circular, containing sentiments as just as the language in which they are clothed is eloquent:—

It follows as a corollary or consequence of these undeniable propositions, that every citizen has a right not only to be informed of the conduct and measures of his rulers, but also to make that decision and form that opinion which is to controul him in the exercise of his social rights, by using, according to his best judgment, the intellectual faculties with which he has been endowed by his Creator, uninfluenced by power, and untrifled by the consequences. This is the high and inestimable right of the humble freeman of the State—and is, moreover, his sacred duty to his country & himself. That man, to whatever party he may attach himself, or whatever appellation he may assume, who, instead of governing his conduct by these truly republican principles and sentiments, is ever on the watch for the symptoms of change in the political horizon who is ready to unite his voice to swell every hue and cry that passion and prejudice and suspicion may raise, is not worthy of public trust or confidence. He who, in a republic, will thus truckle and succumb for a fleeting popularity—in a monarchy, would pander for the vicious appetites of a despot. In every free country, among all honest men, there must necessarily be a difference of opinion; the minds of men are not made, like bricks, in the same mould, and it would be strange indeed, without a providential interposition, that they should all be of the "same mind."

An honest avowal of his opinion, then, will never disparage a citizen in the estimation of any fellow-citizen (though differing with him) whose bosom is lighted by a spark of magnanimity, or who rightly understands and appreciates the great principles of civil liberty.

The arrangement of the new Cabinet, as stated in a preceding column, is confirmed from various sources, by Friday's mail. We are still, however, incredulous. After all we have been told of the "brilliant cabinet" which Gen. Jackson would select, we cannot yet bring down our high-wrought expectations to this miserable reality.

The throng of office-hunters at the City of Washington, is, from all accounts, beyond precedent. There are no less than 27, perhaps more, of the editorial corps, seeking the *quid pro quo* from the new President; and some others, by untoward events, are absent, who fully expected to be there, to put in a claim for a portion of the "loaves and fishes." We hope Gen. Jackson will disappoint these gentry. They supported him because he was popular; as they would have supported any other one, in preference to him, had they believed his popularity greater. And should the popular current, from any unforeseen causes, set against him, he will find these *novi boisterous* friends gliding smoothly down it, instead of breasting it for his sake. Such disinterested support never enters into their calculations.

Mr. Van Buren is at last in the "line of safe precedents." He will now, we

presume, see no danger in electing a Secretary of State President; and his satellites will soon be preparing the public mind to view the matter in the same light in which he may hereafter regard it. He will doubtless not now object to the "line of safe precedents" becoming again as fashionable as it was under the Virginia Dynasty.

We attended, week before last, the Examination of the students in the Charlotte Female Academy, under the superintendence of Mr. Benjamin Cottrell & Lady; and we were never, on any similar occasion, more highly gratified. The young ladies were examined on English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Chemistry, Astronomy, as well as in the Ornamental Branches,—not, as is too often the case, on select parts, on which they had previously prepared themselves for that purpose—but on such portions as gentlemen present, to test their proficiency, chose to question them; and in no instance did they fail to give ample evidence that their instruction had been systematic and radical, & that they thoroughly understood what they professed to have learned. Their knowledge of English Grammar was severely tested by requiring them to parse difficult passages in Young and Milton, and to restore the inverted order of the language to its natural form; in Arithmetic, on which they were examined by some able arithmeticians, their knowledge and proficiency were equally conspicuous; indeed, there was no part of their studies in which they exhibited any deficiency. In short, their examination throughout was in the highest degree creditable, not only to themselves, but to their instructors; and we take pleasure in paying this humble tribute to the zeal and ability of the latter, who have reared up an Institution in Charlotte, second to none of the kind in the State; indeed, it need not shrink from a comparison with any of similar grade, in any State.

Banks of Massachusetts.—The following facts are derived from a speech by Mr. Burnell, of Nantucket, in the Massachusetts Legislature, which we find in a late number of the Boston Daily Advertiser:—

The first Bank in the State (the Massachusetts Bank), was chartered in 1784, with a capital of £300,000.

In 1800, there were in Massachusetts seven banks, located on the sea-board, with an aggregate capital of little more than \$2,000,000. If from this amount the capital in Maine was taken, the banking capital of Massachusetts Proper would be found to be not essentially different from \$1,700,000.

In 1810 the banking capital of Massachusetts was \$7,285,000—of Maine, \$1,250,000—leaving to Massachusetts Proper \$6,035,000.

In 1820 the banking capital of Massachusetts amounted to \$10,000,000, and there were 28 banks.

There are now 65 banks, and a capital of \$30,140,000.—Besides this, there are acts of incorporation authorizing a capital of \$2,200,000, which, as the funds could not be raised as prescribed by law, have expired.

From 1815 to 1822 five banks only were incorporated—not one a year. During the last four years there have been incorporated thirty banks—more than seven banks for each year.

Cost of Kissing.—At a court of special sessions held in York, on Friday last, a man lately from Scotland, who had made a considerable purchase in the neighbourhood, was fined \$23 and costs of Court for kissing the good lady of the house where he boarded. It appeared on the trial, that the suit which was brought by the injured husband, was for the recovery of damages, some part of which were sustained more than a year ago, by this tender meeting of lips. The offence, it appeared from the testimony of the lady, has, since December 1827, been repeated some seven or eight times, which brings the price at about \$3 per smack.

Livingston Register.

Cement in Imitation of Marble.—A mason in Boston, Joseph Brown, advertises a "marble cement imitation" for the outside of buildings. It resists the moisture of the atmosphere and the effects of smoke, and, indeed, the severity of any climate for a long time, and can be washed like the natural marble. Marble of any colour can be very closely imitated, and at a cost not exceeding that of fine painted brick. In the interior of houses it precludes the necessity of oil painting, an operation disagreeable and unhealthy. The proprietor asserts it to combine beauty, permanency and economy.

Miss Wright proceeds triumphantly in New York, and is about to issue there a weekly paper entitled *The Free Enquirer*. Her case is like that of a bad book: the more it is abused the more widely it is read. We recollect that an invective from the pulpit, in one of our cities, against Lewis's *Monk*, produced immediately a new and cheap edition.

Walsh.

Dr. Johnson says, "some men seem to be settled in an opinion that the great business of life is to complain, and to disturb the happiness of others by a relation

of their own afflictions and melancholy prognostics; their only care is to crush the rising hope, to damp the kindly transport, to alloy the golden hours of gaiety, the bateful dross of grief and suspicion." Happiness is more to be esteemed than wealth, inasmuch as wealth alone cannot procure it for us.—Why then should not the law, which secures us in the enjoyment of property, secure us also, as far as can be, in the enjoyment of happiness? Why should the thief who steals twenty dollars be imprisoned, and the back-biter, the tale-bearer, and the perpetual grumbler be permitted to do infinitely more mischief and still go at large? A sensible man will fly from one of these pests as he would from the yellow fever; and though the law allows them their liberty, he will establish a rigid taboo around his person and dwelling, and keep them at the greatest possible distance.

Am. Advocate.

The American Manufacturer, after stating that some men affect to despise mechanics, goes on with near a column to prove that they are entitled to respect! He might as well have written an essay to prove that the weight by which a clock is kept in motion is as useful as the bell on which the hour is struck. Who despises mechanics, merely because they are such? No one but he with whom a decent mechanic would be ashamed to associate. The reason why rich men are more flattered than the poor is, that their flatterers hope to get away some of their money, and none are so likely to despise a virtuous poor man as those who have been raised from the dunghill to affluence, either by the hand of charity or the bequest of a miserly relative.—Am. Advocate.

A chemist in Geneva has, as appears by the newspapers, lately discovered a mode of preserving hen's eggs perfectly fresh and good for a long time, by covering them in a close vessel, with a saturated solution of lime water. This discovery is another proof that "there is nothing new under the sun;" for a person went through the United States some ten years since, selling the above recipe; and we have seen and examined hogs-heads of eggs preserved by it from one to two years, that appeared about as fresh as when first packed.

Am. Advocate.

The newspaper establishment at Botany Bay was lately sold by its editor, Dr. Wardell, for the comfortable sum of \$16,000! There are but few newspaper establishments in the United States worth more than this sum, and yet Botany Bay is peopled exclusively by convicts, who escaped the halter in England by the transportation act!

A dandy black entered a book store and with a very consequential air, inquired, "Hab you a few quires of letter paper of the very best rate, for a gentleman to write lub letters on?" "Yes," was the reply. "How many will you have?" "I 'spose, said he, my stay at de Spring may be 'bout two or tree week, give me 'nough quires to write four letter."

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26.
Cotton 8 1/4 a 8 3/5; bagging 20 a 24; bacon, 6 a 8; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 16 1/2; flour 5 1/2 a 6 1/2; flaxseed 90; iron 5 50 a 6 50; lard 7 a 7 1/2; molasses 3 1/2 a 3 7/8; nails 9; oats 22 a 25; sugar, common, 9 50 prime 11 a 12; salt 100; wheat 1 25 a 1 30; whiskey 25 a 30.

Columbia, Feb. 27.
Cotton, 8 1/4 a 9 3/4; Bagging, yard, 21 a 25; Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6 1/2; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87 1/2; Sugar, 10 a 12 1/2; Flour 5 a 6.

Cheraw, Feb. 21.
Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 1/4; Bagging, 23 a 25; Rope, 10 a 12; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt; Bacon 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 4 1/2 a 5; Whiskey, 35 a 37 1/2; Molasses, 45. Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Charleston, Feb. 21.
Cotton 8 a 9 1/2; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 6 1/2; apple brandy none; corn 45 a 48; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4 1/2; molasses 28 a 30; sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Muscovado 11 1/2; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 43 a 50; whiskey 26 a 27; Flour 8 a 8 1/2.
North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 1/2 per cent. dis.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

THE Finance Committee will meet at the Court-House in the town of Salisbury, on Monday, the 23d instant. The different officers contemplated by the act of Assembly of 1827, are requested to attend.

Salisbury, March 7, 1829.—2t24

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, Joseph Webb has advertised in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that my son, Christopher Irvin, stole a certain bay horse from him on the 17th instant; now this is to certify, that said Webb told me, in the presence of my family, on the evening of that very day, that he and said Christopher Irvin exchanged horses in the back streets of Salisbury; And further that said Webb more than once stated, in the presence of my family, previous to the time above mentioned, that the horse in question belonged to Christopher Irvin, and that he should have him whenever he wished. With what propriety, then, said Webb can charge my son with stealing the horse, the public will judge for themselves.

ELIZABETH IRVIN.

Feb. 26, 1829,

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HAVING associated myself with Doct. ISAAC BURNS, of this place, in the Druggist Business, I take the liberty to state, that the **SALISBURY MEDICAL & DRUG STORE** will again be renewed under the firm of **AUSTIN & BURNS.**

I am now on my way to Philadelphia and New York, for the purpose of laying in a general assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

Those who feel disposed to patronize the above establishment, will be supplied on liberal terms, wholesale or retail.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN.

Salisbury, March 3, 1829.—23tf

SILKWORM EGGS.

Doct. M. W. Alexander, of

Mecklenburg, has deposited with the editor of this paper, several thousand eggs of the Silkworm. Persons desirous of entering into the cultivation of Silk, or of making experiments in rearing the Silkworm, can be supplied with eggs, at a moderate price per thousand, on application at this Office.

Salisbury, March 9.

DON PIZARRO.

THIS celebrated JACK will stand the present Season at Col. Thos. G. Polk's plantation, on Third Creek, Rowan county.

March, 1829.—223*

Joshua Gay's Estate.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Joshua Gay, deceased, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, as regular notice was given at May Term, 1827. This notice will be read in bar of their recovery, should they fail to present their claims as above, properly authenticated. Those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they may expect to be called upon by an officer.

WM. GAY, Executor.

3t23*

I will Exchange.

A TRACT of LAND lying on Wolfe River, Fayette county, Tennessee, for one in the vicinity of Salisbury, of nearly equal value. Satisfactory references, as to quality can be had by letters in my possession. My tract contains 708 acres.

H. C. JONES.

N. B. Proposals in my absence can be left with the editor of the Western Carolinian.

H. C. J.

3t44.

Duncan G. MacRae

INFORMS his friends that he has removed to Wilmington and will be happy to serve them as

COMMISSION AGENT.

in the sale, purchase, or shipment of produce and merchandise. Being advantageously situated for such business, and having the agency of the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, with some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

6teowt52.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 10, 1829.

MANSION HOTEL.

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the MANSION HOTEL, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with new BEDS and BEDDING, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Ban contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his CHAMBERS will be moderate to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

Seats in Messrs. Malletts' Lines of Stages, viz: Charleston, Camden and Norfolk, can be taken at this Hotel, and will be secured in all other Lines of Stages leaving Fayetteville.

2m29.

Fayetteville, Jan. 7, 1829.

PHILADELPHIA

Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 283 & 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety

Of Coaches, Chariotees, Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. &c.

which, with a general assortment of HARNESS, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship.

HENRY HUBER, jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia, —OPPOSITE HICKELL'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising every article in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are: plated, brass, japan'd and tin'd Coaches, Gigs and Harness Furniture; Worsteds, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains and carpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also,

Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6m64

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

THE DISOWNED.—EXTRACT.

[The following striking passage describes the death of Mordant by the reformer and assassin Wolfe.]

Wolfe, an enthusiast and republican, is one of the most striking characters. The following is his adventure with an aristocrat who chooses to ride on the footpath, between which and the road there is a steep declivity.

"The equestrians were now very near Wolfe, who, turning hastily round perceived, and immediately recognized Lord Ulswater. 'Ah ha,' muttered he to himself, 'here comes the innocent thirster for my blood, grudging us, seemingly, even the meagre comfort of the path which his horse's hoofs are breaking up—yet, thank Heaven, added the republican, looking with a stern satisfaction at the narrowness of the footing, 'he cannot very well pass me, and the free lion does not move out of his way for such servile though pampered and danerous kine as those to which this creature belongs.'

"Actuated by this thought, Wolfe almost insensibly moved entirely into the middle of the path; so that what with the posts on one side, and the abrupt and undefended precipice, if we may so call it, on the other, it was quite impossible for any horseman to pass the republican, unless over his body.

"Lord Ulswater marked the motion and did not want penetration to perceive the cause.—Glad of an opportunity to wreak some portion of an irritation against a member of a body so offensive to his mind, and which had the day before obtained a sort of triumph over his exertions against them, and rendered obstinate in his intention by the pique he had felt at Glumford's caution, Lord Ulswater, tightening his rein, and humming with apparent indifference, a popular tune, continued his progress till he was within a foot of the republican. Then checking his horse for a moment, he called, in a tone of quiet arrogance, to Wolfe to withdraw himself on one side till he had passed.

"The fierce blood of the reformer, which the least breath of oppression sufficed to kindle, and which yet boiled with the remembrance of Lord Ulswater's threat to him two nights before, was on fire at this command. He stopped short, and turning half round, stood erect in the strength and power of his singularly tall and not ungraceful form. 'Poor and proud fool,' said he, with a voice of the most biting scorn, and fixing an eye eloquent of ire and menaced danger upon the calmly contemptuous countenance of the patrician—'Poor and proud fool, do you think that your privileges have already reached so pleasant a pitch that you may ride over men like dust, and trample alike upon the law which gilds your insignificance, and those who detect the gilding, and despise the reality! Off, fool—the basest peasant in England, degraded as he is, would resist, while he ridiculed your arrogance.'

"Without deigning any reply, Lord Ulswater spurred his horse; the spirited animal bounded forward, almost on the very person of the obstructor of the path; with uncommon agility Wolfe drew aside from the danger, seized, with a powerful grasp, the bridle, and abruptly arresting the horse, backed it fearfully towards the descent. Incensed beyond all presence of mind, the fated nobleman raising his whip, struck violently at the republican. The latter, as he felt the blow, uttered a single shout of such ferocity, that it curdled the timorous blood of Glumford, and with a giant and iron hand he backed the horse several paces down the precipice. The treacherous earth crumbled beneath the weight, and Lord Ulswater spurring his steed violently, at the same instant that Wolfe so sharply and strongly curbed it, the affrighted animal reared violently, forced the rein from Wolfe, stood erect for a breathing point of horror to the spectator, and then as its footing and balance alike failed it, fell backward, and rolled over and over its unfortunate and helpless rider."

He ultimately enters into a conspiracy to assassinate the minister; and we conclude with the scene.

"Striking a light, Wolfe reseated himself, deliberately, and began with the utmost care, to load the pistol; that scene would not have been an unworthy sketch for those painters who possess the power of giving to the low a force almost approaching to grandeur, and of augmenting the terrible, by a mixture of the ludicrous; the sordid chamber, the damp walls, the high window, in which a handful of discoloured papers supplied the absence of many a pane: the single table of

rough oak, the rush-bottomed and broken chair, the hearth unconscious of a fire, over which a mean bust of Sydney, and a miserable print of Hampden held their tutelary sway—while the dull rushlight streamed dimly upon the swarthy and strong countenance, in which the deliberate calmness that had succeeded the late struggle of feeling had in it a mingled power of energy and haggardness of languor, the one of the desperate design, the other of the exhausted body, while in the knit brow, and the iron lines and even in the settled ferocity of expression, there was yet something above the stamp of the vulgar ruffian—something eloquent of the motive no less than the deed, and significant of that not ignoble perversity of mind which diminished the guilt, yet increased the dreadfulness of the meditated crime, by mocking it with the name of virtue.

"'Hist—hist,' whispered Wolfe's comrade—there they are at last—is your pistol cocked?"

"'Ay,' answered Wolfe, 'and your's? man, collect yourself—your hand shakes.'

"'It is with the cold then,' said the ruffian, using, unconsciously a celebrated reply—'Let us withdraw behind the pillar.'

"'They did so—the figures approached them: the night, though star-lit, was not sufficiently clear to give the assassins more than the outline of their shapes, and the character of their height and air.

"'Which,' said Wolfe, in a whisper—for, as he had said he had never seen either of his intended victims—which is my prey?"

"'Oh, the nearest to you,' said the other, with trembling accents; you know his d—d proud walk, and erect head—that is the way he answers the people's petitions, I'll be sworn.—The taller and farther one, who stoops more in his gait, is mine.'

"The strangers were now near at hand.

"You know you are to fire first, Wolfe,' whispered the nearer ruffian, whose heart had long failed him, and who was already meditating escape.

"But you are sure—quite sure, of the identity of our prey?" said Wolfe, grasping his pistol.

"Yes, yes," said the other; and, indeed, the air of the nearest person approaching them bore, in the distance, a strong resemblance to that of the minister it was supposed to designate. His companion, who appeared much younger, and of a mien equally patrician, but far less proud, seemed listening to the supposed minister with the most earnest attention. Apparently occupied with their conversation, when about twenty yards from the assassins, they stood still for a few moments.

"Stop, Wolfe, stop," said the republican's accomplice, whose Indian complexion, by fear and the wan light of the lamps and skies faded into a jaundiced and yellow hue, while the bony whiteness of his teeth made a grim contrast with the glare of his small black, sparkling eyes.

"Stop, Wolfe—hold your hand, I see, now, that I was mistaken; the farther one is a stranger to me, and the nearer one is much thinner than the minister; pocket your pistol—quick—quick—and let us withdraw."

"Wolfe dropped his hand, as if persuaded from his design; but, as he looked upon the trembling frame and chattering teeth of his terrified accomplice, a sudden, and not unnatural, idea darted across his mind, that he was wilfully deceived by the fears of his companion; and that the strangers, who had now resumed their way, were indeed what his accomplice had first reported them to be. Filled with this impression, and acting upon the momentary spur which it gave, the infatuated and fated man pushed aside his comrade, with a muttered oath at his cowardice and treachery, and taking a sure and steady, though quick, aim at the person, who was now just within the certain destruction of his hand, he fired the pistol. The stranger reeled, and fell into the arms of his companion. [It was Mordant.]

"Hurra! cried the murderer, leaping from his hiding place, and walking with rapid strides towards the victim—'hurra! for liberty and England.'"

The depth of snow in the vicinity of Quebec, is stated to be upwards of four feet. Much injury has been sustained, particularly in the new settlements, by the weight of the snow crushing down the roofs of barns, and other out-houses. On the 25th Jan. the thermometer was down to 15 degrees below zero.

What you leave at your death, let it be without controversy, else the lawyers will be your heirs.—F. Osborn, to his son.

Poetry.

FROM THE TOKEN FOR 1829.

WHAT IS THAT, MOTHER!

BY THE REV. G. W. DOANE.

What is that, Mother?

The lark, my child!

The morn' has but just looked out, and smiled,
When he hastes from his humble grassy nest,
And is up and away with the dew on his breast,
And a hymn in his heart to yon pure bright sphere,

To warble out in his Maker's ear.

Ever, my child, be thy morn's first lays
Tun'd, like the lark's, to thy Maker's praise.

What is that, Mother?

The dove, my son!

And that low sweet voice, like a widow's moan,
Is flowing out from her gentle breast,
Constant and pure by that lonely nest,
As the wave is poured from some crystal urn,
For the distant one's quick return.

Ever, my son, be thou like the dove,

In friendship as faithful, as constant in love.

What is that, Mother?

The eagle, boy!

Proudly careering his course of joy,
Firm, in his own mountain vigor relying,
Breasting the dark storm, the red bolt defying,
His wing on the wind, and his eye in the sun,
He swerves not a hair, but bears onward, right on.

Boy, may the eagle's flight ever be thine,

Onward and upward, and true to the line.

What is that, Mother?

The swan, my love!

He is floating down from his native grove,
No loved one now, no nesting nigh,
He is floating down by himself to die:
Death darkens his eye, unplumes his wings,
Yet his sweetest song is the last he sings.
Love so, my love, that when death shall come,
Swan-like and sweet, it may wait thee home!

—*—*—

ABSENCE.

Days of absence, sad and dreary.

Clothed in sorrow's dark array;

Days of absence, I am weary,

When my love is far away.

Hours of bliss, ye quickly vanish!

When will aught like thee return?

When shall sighing truly vanish?

When this bosom cease to mourn?

Not till that lov'd vow can greet me,

Which so oft has cheer'd my ear;

Not till those sweet eyes can meet me,

Telling that I still am dear.

Days of absence then shall vanish,

Joy shall all my pains repay,

From my idle bosom banish,

Gloom but felt when he's away.

The French Almanac.—The common Almanac in France, is an amusing production. It commences with the following list of "horoscopes," for each month:

January.—He who is born in this month will be laborious, and a lover of good wine, but very subject to infidelity; he may too often forget to pay his debts, but he will be complaisant, and withal a very fine singer. The lady born in this month will be a pretty, prudent housewife, rather melancholy, but yet good tempered.

February.—The man born in this month will love money much, but the ladies more; he will be stingy at home, but prodigal abroad. The lady will be a humane and affectionate wife, and tender mother.

March.—The man born in this month will be rather handsome; he will be honest and prudent, he will die poor.—The lady will be a jealous, passionate chatterbox, something given to fighting, and in old age, too fond of the bottle.

April.—The man who has the misfortune to be born in this month will be subject to maladies; he will travel to his advantage and love ladies to his disadvantage, for he will marry a rich and handsome heiress, who will make—what, no doubt, you all understand. The lady of this month will be tall and stout, with a little wit, but great talk and withal a great liar.

May.—The man born in this month will be handsome and amiable; he will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally blessed in every respect.

June.—The man born now will be of small stature, passionately fond of women and children, but will not be loved in return. The lady will be a giddy personage, fond of coffee; she will marry at the age of twenty one, and will be a fool at forty five.

July.—The man will be fair, he will suffer death for the wicked woman he loves. The female of this month will be passably handsome, with a sharp nose, but fine bust. She will be of rather sulky temper.

August.—The man will be ambitious and courageous, but too apt to cheat. He will have several maladies, and two wives. The lady will be amia-

ble and twice married, but her second husband will cause her to regret her first.

September.—He who is born in this month will be strong, wise and prudent, but too easy with his wife, who will give him great uneasiness. The lady roundfaced and fair haired, witty, discreet, amiable, and loved by her friends.

October.—The man of this month will have a handsome face and florid complexion; he will be wicked in his youth and always inconstant. He will promise one thing and do another, and remain poor. The lady will be pretty; a little too fond of talking. She will have two husbands, who will die of grief; she will best know why.

November.—The man born now will have a fine face, and be a gay deceiver. The lady of this month will be large, liberal and full of novelty.

December.—The man born in this month will be a good sort of a person, though passionate. He will devote himself to the army, and be betrayed by his wife. The lady will be amiable and handsome, with a good voice, and a well proportioned body; she will be twice married, remain poor, but continue honest. After this satisfactory adjustment of fates according to the months, follow many other explications of destiny directed by different rules and founded on other principles. We have predictions according to the four seasons, introduced by the wooden representation of a studious old gentleman in a cap and beard, looking through the telescope which actually touches one of the seven stars, compels the lightning to become one of the zigzag species, and is very near eclipsing the sun.

Old Maids.—The correspondent of a London paper very justly though severely censures the mean unmanly practice of making a butt of old maids. The habit is an unequivocal sign of a vulgar and ill-regulated mind and is most offensive and revolting to every person of feeling and delicacy. Many of those females who lead single lives have been influenced in their choice by motives equally creditable to their judgment and moral character. A woman may be amiable, accomplished, and admirably fitted by nature and education to fulfil the duties of a wife and mother, and yet she may never have been so seriously addressed by the man for whom she could feel that attachment and respect, without which marriage is a state of insupportable thralldom. It is so much the fashion to look mainly to wealth in the choice of a wife, that very many most excellent women are neglected by men, who are not aware that an amiable disposition and good principles, are the best dowry that a woman can confer upon her husband.

Albany, Feb. 13

A sleigh ride for nothing.—On Wednesday afternoon, about 6, a horse attached to a cutter, standing at the foot of State street, took fright, and took his way, "tumbling, tearing, tossing," up the side walk, to the great alarm of all the people in the vicinity, who scampered in every direction. Two women and a man were thrown down by him, but they suffered only from alarm. A colored boy, as the only means of saving himself, leaped on a box standing before a merchant's store, but, the horse, in passing, overturned the box, and the boy was thrown into the sleigh, which was drawn with the greatest speed for some distance, bearing the black "pale with affright," till it got opposite Lent's State street House, when he jumped into a snow bank, and escaped unhurt. The horses and sleigh pursued their course, and, for aught we know, may still be dashing on.

The parish clerk of a village in Devonshire, was directed by the church warden to give notice to the congregation, that parsons R. and C. would preach there alternately; for which he read thus:—the congregation being desired to take notice that parson R. and parson C. will preach here eternally.

The following placard is exhibited in a shoe shop at Brighton, Eng.—"Wanted here, a respectable woman's man!"—In another part of the town—"Lodgings for genteel young men, who are taken in and done for!"

Poverty and Knavery.—The poorer a man is, the more necessity there is for his being honest. A rich knave may, perhaps, prosper for a time in worldly affairs; but a poor knave will have as little credit as cash, and will not only suffer but deserve all the evils which poverty can inflict.

Seeking is not always the way to find, or Alcimira would have found a husband long ago.

From the Yankee.

We shall not pretend to enter into a history of Acrostic writing, since it may be learned from Addison, Swift, and other authors, who have dwelt fully on this subject. All we pretend in this paper, is, to give a very happy illustration of what an acrostic is according to the notions of an ignorant negro. We were walking out the other day, in company with several gentlemen, when we fell in with a negro man, busily engaged in weaving and tying together with marsh grass, a number of smoothly shaven sticks. The poor fellow had just laid down the hoe, after a hard day's work, and was so interested in his talk as not to notice us. We halted, and overheard him say, that he would please Miss Nancy to the nines when he gave her—*this crossstick*. This observation called our attention, and we asked him what he was making. Very significantly and with an air of consequence, he answered: "I'm making a *Crossstick*, Massa for Miss Nancy. She told me 'toder night, I must do so—Jem fetches her one most every Saturday night." We asked why he gave it to her, and what the meaning of an *acrostic*. He said "Massa needen ax me dat—he knows what it means. And as for giving a cross-tick to Miss Nancy, be sure its 'kaze I like her"—laughing in our faces, and apparently satisfied. We told him he ought to carry some poetry upon her name, together with the *cross-sticks*.—"Oh yes, Massa, Jem tells Nancy ever so much poltry every time he comes. I have just got some I made last week, that my young massa *writed* for me. I want you to look at it Massa—and see if it is right—Mass Tom live write any ting dere as not you know." He handed us a scrap of paper with the following piece written on it. It is really so well done, that we cannot refrain from giving it to our readers.

"Nancy, she's de gal for me,
She, I'll marry when I'm free,
Jem may talk and Jem may sing,
Nancy knows dat I'm de ting;
All de gals say I'm de boy,
Make 'em laf, and make 'em joy;
Play de fiddle, jump and dance,
Court my sweet-heart—pretty Nans;
Here! de cross tick I have made:
Keep it safe, and I'll be glad,
Dere—I knowed I could a kiss
Nans, de pretty black-eyed Miss—"

We asked him to repeat it. He did so, with more than common energy and with great animation. Heartily enjoying the Negro's conceit, we would not undeceive him, but left him highly pleased at his own efforts in making "poltry," as he called it. The circumstance afforded the company no little merriment. The subject of acrostics was skillfully discussed, and the result we arrived at was;—that Acrostic writing is nothing more than the subterfuge of a little mind, and affords employment to those who may be considered as mere adepts in the art of rhyming. As an instance of the correctness of this conclusion, one of the gentlemen present said that he had no poetical talent (a concession which was allowed on all hands) and that he could with a great deal of ease make an acrostic on any word whatever. He was an excellent scholar, and we are sure that the moment a word was mentioned, all those of a similar sound in the language were in his mind, and at his command. The word MAN was proposed. Without hesitation, he gave these lines:

Man from the mouldering dust arose,
And woman from his side (God knows)
Next came the source of all our woes.

It is singular fact in acrostic-writing, that the sense is altogether regulated by the initial and rhyme, and thereby nothing can be expected either excellent or poetical. Rhyme alone is restraint enough in writing poetry, but it is insufferable to be fettered both at the beginning and end.

P. P. N.

Alarming progress of the Spirit of Luxury.—By the report of the acting managers of the Maunch Chunk Rail Road, we observe that the mules employed in hauling up the empty coal wagons, have become so fond of riding down, (wagons being used for that purpose) that on a late occasion when they were sent up with the coal wagons without their mule wagons, the hands could not drive them down, and were under the necessity of drawing up the wagons themselves, for the mules to ride down in.

Singular instance of Good Luck.—The great capital Prizes in the last Disposal Lottery, 50,000 and 10,000 dollars, were held by a club of three gentlemen in New-York.

More hearts pine away in secret anguish, for unkindness from those who should be their comforters, than from any other calamity in life.